

South Dakota

Labor Bulletin

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South Dakota has reasons to celebrate Labor Day

Only two other states (Nebraska and Hawaii) had lower unemployment rates than South Dakota's rate of 3.7 percent in 1990. That was a drop over the previous year for South Dakota, with a rate of 4.2 percent in 1989.

Furthermore, no other states had a lower percentage of their labor force unemployed because they lost jobs in 1990. Of the 13,000 unemployed in the state in 1990, about 32 percent were job losers (people who left jobs involuntarily). About 15 percent were job leavers (people who left jobs voluntarily).

The largest portion of South Dakota's unemployed (53 percent), though, were so because they were either entering the labor force for the first time, or they were re-entering the labor force. Such unemployment, called frictional unemployment, is natural in all labor markets and occurs simply because of the time lags involved in people finding jobs. To be considered part of the labor force, people have to be either employed or actively seeking work. So while people are looking for jobs (interviewing, sending letters of application, inquiring about job possibilities, registering with an employment agency, etc.), they are included in the labor force. But until they are hired for a job, they are included in the unemployed portion of the labor force. These proportions of the unemployed (job losers, job leavers and labor force entrants and re-entrants) have held fairly constant in past years, and South Dakota has typically ranked as one of the top states having a low percentage of unemployed because of job loss.

This data is based on the CPS (Current Population Survey) conducted by the Bureau of Census for the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPS is a monthly survey of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and older, which is conducted in about 60,000 households nationwide (including approximately 1,000 households in South Dakota).

Other data from the CPS shows that South Dakota's labor force participation rate was 69.3 percent in 1990. This means that approximately 70 people out of every 100 South Dakotans 16 years of age and older were in the labor force (defined above as either employed or actively seeking work). This was higher than the national average, where 66.4 percent of the population 16 and older were in the labor force. In fact, only 15 other states had higher participation rates than South Dakota in 1990.

While 69.3 percent of all South Dakotans 16 years and older were in the labor force in 1990, 66.8 percent (or 347,000 people) were employed. Just twelve other states had a higher proportion of their population working in 1990.

Other information available from the CPS is provided by age and sex. Youth (age 16-19) constituted about 7.0 percent of South Dakota's total labor force in 1990, compared to 6.0 percent of the nation's labor force. Approximately 61.7 percent of South Dakota's youth participated in the labor force in 1990. Nationally 53.7 percent of this age group were in the labor force in 1990.

However, although a greater percentage of youth participate in the labor force in South Dakota than they do nationwide, South Dakota's percentage dropped from 1989 to 1990. A continuation of this trend would be rather significant, taken in concert with a declining youth population.

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South Dakota's labor force of 360,000 in 1990 was 54 percent male and 46 percent female. With this ratio, South Dakota continues to mirror the national labor force, which was comprised of 55 percent males and 45 percent females in 1990. About 77.4 percent of all males 16 years and older participated in the labor force in 1990, compared to a labor force participation rate of 61.8 percent for females. Although the female labor force participation rate continues to rise while the rate for their male counterparts declines, women's rate of entry into the labor force is slowing and may be reaching a plateau where the total potential number of women who may participate in the labor force are already doing so.

These labor force participation trends of youth and women (who have in recent years accounted for much of the growth in the labor force) may mean a changing face of the 'typical' labor force entrant in the future, and may bring greater opportunities for less traditional groups of potential workers (e.g. older people, the handicapped, etc.).

The unemployment rate for men remained relatively stable from 1989 to 1990 at 3.9 percent and 3.8 percent, respectively. However, the unemployment rate for women dropped during this same time period from 4.5 percent to 3.5 percent. This decrease may be tied to increasing employment levels, and thus job opportunities, in the services industry, where women outnumber men nearly 3 to 1.

The CPS also provides unemployment rates by industry. The highest annual average unemployment rate in South Dakota's industries during 1990 was noted in the construction industry (13.2 percent). It is typical for South Dakota's seasonal construction industry to rank first among industries when unemployment rates are considered. However, this industry's rate has been falling in recent years as growth in the less weather-dependent special trades construction has occurred and employers have arranged project schedules to plan for completion of indoor portions of buildings in colder weather.

South Dakota's agriculture industry had the lowest unemployment rate in 1990, at 1.3 percent. At first look, it may seem strange that this industry has the lowest unemployment rate. This industry could also be seen as quite seasonal, since the work of South Dakota farmers, ranchers and other agriculture workers is often greatly dependent upon the weather. However, in many cases, the number of hours farmers and farm workers can work in winter months may be reduced, but they still have some tasks they can and must do (feeding livestock, preparing machinery for spring planting, etc.). In such cases, they maintain an employed status on the CPS.

Workers in the services industry had an annual average unemployment rate of 2.7 percent in 1990. This is also typical of the services industry in the state, and is again tied to the growth trend noted above and the resulting job opportunities.

Yet another type of information provided by the CPS is employment levels by part-time/full-time status. This data for 1990 shows that 78 percent of South Dakota's employed people were on full-time schedules. Those full-time employees worked an average of 50.7 hours per week in 1990. It should be pointed out that in the CPS, figures on hours of work for people working in more than one job relate to all the jobs the person holds, with all the hours credited to the major job. In other words, if a person worked 30 hours at his major job and an additional 20 hours at a second job, he would be considered on the CPS to have full-time status and work 50 hours per week.

The majority of those employed part time in 1990 (79 percent) were voluntarily employed part time. Women constituted a larger portion of those employed part time voluntarily than do men, 69 percent versus 31 percent. This is likely tied to the fact that women often take jobs with work schedules which can be more readily arranged around other responsibilities, such as child care.

South Dakota's Labor Market in July

In July 1991, nonfarm wage and salaried employment in South Dakota was 300,300. This is an increase of 8,000 jobs (or 2.7 percent) from the year-ago employment level.

Retail trade led the private sector industries, with an increase of 3,200 jobs over year-ago employment levels. The divisions showing growth in this industry were: building materials/garden supplies, 400 jobs; general merchandise/accessory stores, 800 jobs; food stores, 500 jobs; eating and drinking establishments, 1,100 jobs; and miscellaneous retail, 400 jobs.

The services industry gained 1,800 jobs over year-ago levels. The majority of this increase (1,100 jobs) was in medical and health services, with hospitals capturing 800 of the 1,100 jobs.

The manufacturing industry placed third in job growth with the addition of 1,200 jobs. The areas showing job growth in this industry were: food and kindred, 200 jobs; printing and publishing 400 jobs; lumber, wood and furniture, 200 jobs; and apparel, 400 jobs.

Construction added 800 jobs from year-ago employment levels. Building construction increased 500 jobs; highway and street, 200 jobs; and special trade contractors, 100 jobs. Comments received from building construction employers as to why there were employment increases from year-ago levels were: "more bridge jobs than one year ago;" "procured a large contract to build a hospital in Pine Ridge;" "more jobs so hired more people with lots of overtime;" "more jobs building commercial buildings, family housing units and street work". Comments from highway and street employers were: "last year had one big job - this year have two big jobs;" and "more general construction jobs than a year ago."

The transportation and public utilities and finance, insurance, and real estate industries tied for fifth place in job growth with the addition of 400 jobs each. Communications and trucking and warehousing in the transportation and public utilities industry each posted a 200 job increase over the year. The majority of the job increase in the finance, insurance and real estate industry was located in the finance division, with depository institutions adding 100 jobs and nondepository institutions adding 200 jobs. The remaining jobs were distributed throughout the industry.

While South Dakota's nonfarm employment noted healthy increases over the year, seasonal decreases were noted over the month. Nonfarm employment in July 1990 decreased 4,800 jobs (or 1.6 percent) over the month.

Normally, substantial decreases in state and local education from June to July pull nonfarm employment downward. Such was the case again this year, with a 1,400 job increase in total private employment being overshadowed by a decrease of 6,500 jobs in state and local education and a decrease of 400 jobs in private educational services. Public education employees such as cafeteria workers, school bus drivers, substitute teachers and work study students who were still employed in early June, were dropped from payrolls in July--thus, creating the over-the-month seasonal decline.

The wholesale trade industry was number one in job growth over the month, with the addition of 600 jobs. The seasonal task of detasseling corn for seed companies demanded the hiring of additional temporary personnel.

The construction industry noted job growth of 400 jobs from June to July. Building construction increased 100 jobs; highway and street, 100 jobs; and special trade contractors, 200 jobs.

The manufacturing industry increased 300 jobs over the month. The majority of these jobs may be attributed to increased workloads in the manufacture of computer and office equipment.

South Dakota's labor force was 365,200 in July, with 353,400 South Dakotans employed and 11,800 unemployed. The unemployment rate in July was 3.2 percent, a slight increase from the June rate of 3.1 percent.

Month-to-Month Employment Changes

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1991 (1)				July 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	107,382,000	100,760,000	6,622,000	6.2(3)	107,196,000	102,189,000	5,007,000	4.7
South Dakota	365,200	353,400	11,800	3.2	370,100	356,600	13,500	3.6
Sioux Falls MSA	75,511	73,855	1,656	2.2	76,429	74,524	1,905	2.5
Rapid City MSA	41,844	40,440	1,404	3.4	42,008	40,780	1,228	2.9
Aurora	1,430	1,418	12	.8	1,544	1,528	16	1.0
Beadle	8,521	8,250	271	3.2	9,341	9,008	333	3.6
Bennett	1,368	1,287	81	5.9	1,438	1,334	104	7.2
Bon Homme	3,598	3,507	91	2.5	3,580	3,556	24	.7
Brookings	15,023	14,375	648	4.3	14,964	14,213	751	5.0
Brown	19,648	18,884	764	3.9	19,657	18,676	981	5.0
Brule	2,733	2,664	69	2.5	2,826	2,762	64	2.3
Buffalo	461	387	74	16.1	524	428	96	18.0
Butte	3,424	3,306	118	3.4	3,527	3,391	136	3.9
Campbell	1,061	1,025	36	3.4	1,148	1,132	16	1.4
Charles Mix	3,727	3,585	142	3.8	4,148	3,947	201	4.8
Clark	1,854	1,801	53	2.9	1,954	1,914	40	2.0
Clay	6,800	6,521	279	4.1	6,941	6,532	409	5.9
Codington	12,694	12,209	485	3.8	12,732	12,363	369	2.9
Corson	1,506	1,206	300	19.9	1,775	1,356	419	24.0
Custer	5,279	5,226	53	1.0	5,130	5,076	54	1.1
Davison	9,330	9,162	168	1.8	9,343	9,128	215	2.3
Day	3,218	3,120	98	3.0	3,356	3,244	112	3.3
Deuel	2,285	2,230	55	2.4	2,350	2,254	96	4.1
Dewey	2,015	1,617	398	19.8	2,201	1,796	405	18.4
Douglas	1,619	1,600	19	1.2	1,693	1,659	34	2.0
Edmunds	1,981	1,924	57	2.9	2,114	2,048	66	3.1
Fall River	3,210	3,095	115	3.6	3,444	3,342	102	3.0
Faulk	1,111	1,099	12	1.1	1,193	1,177	16	1.3
Grant	4,113	3,998	115	2.8	4,267	4,116	151	3.5
Gregory	2,265	2,236	29	1.3	2,530	2,490	40	1.6
Haakon	1,219	1,174	45	3.7	1,215	1,193	22	1.8
Hamlin	2,310	2,269	41	1.8	2,553	2,457	96	3.8
Hand	1,809	1,746	63	3.5	1,886	1,852	34	1.8
Hanson	1,384	1,336	48	3.5	1,522	1,456	66	4.3
Harding	798	788	10	1.3	899	863	36	4.0
Hughes	8,417	8,244	173	2.1	8,676	8,385	291	3.4
Hutchinson	3,893	3,847	46	1.2	4,140	4,088	52	1.3
Hyde	756	729	27	3.6	847	819	28	3.3
Jackson	1,749	1,704	45	2.6	1,877	1,775	102	5.4

Persons in the Labor Force: Employed/Unemployed

	July 1991 (1)				July 1990			
	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force(2)	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Jerauld	1,131	1,092	39	3.4	1,149	1,103	46	4.0
Jones	721	706	15	2.1	760	738	22	2.9
Kingsbury	2,587	2,524	63	2.4	2,710	2,666	44	1.6
Lake	4,878	4,710	168	3.4	4,917	4,714	203	4.1
Lawrence	15,747	15,269	478	3.0	13,519	13,124	395	2.9
Lincoln	7,230	7,110	120	1.7	7,136	7,014	122	1.7
Lyman	1,506	1,395	111	7.4	1,603	1,483	120	7.5
McCook	2,719	2,640	79	2.9	2,857	2,765	92	3.2
McPherson	1,432	1,418	14	1.0	1,568	1,528	40	2.6
Marshall	2,142	2,099	43	2.0	2,309	2,239	70	3.0
Meade	10,196	9,891	305	3.0	9,636	9,411	225	2.3
Mellette	797	771	26	3.3	924	852	72	7.8
Miner	1,564	1,550	14	.9	1,470	1,428	42	2.9
Minnehaha	75,511	73,855	1,656	2.2	76,429	74,524	1,905	2.5
Moody	3,351	3,073	278	8.3	3,290	2,943	347	10.5
Pennington	41,844	40,440	1,404	3.4	42,008	40,780	1,228	2.9
Perkins	2,198	2,107	91	4.1	2,436	2,324	112	4.6
Potter	1,343	1,321	22	1.6	1,548	1,494	54	3.5
Roberts	4,888	4,677	211	4.3	4,640	4,465	175	3.8
Sanborn	1,066	1,054	12	1.1	1,190	1,140	50	4.2
Shannon	1,908	1,481	427	22.4	2,188	1,600	588	26.9
Spink	3,395	3,292	103	3.0	3,808	3,647	161	4.2
Stanley	1,268	1,242	26	2.1	1,301	1,247	54	4.2
Sully	808	796	12	1.5	796	780	16	2.0
Todd	2,342	2,124	218	9.3	2,417	2,166	251	10.4
Tripp	3,253	3,179	74	2.3	3,358	3,272	86	2.6
Turner	5,311	5,234	77	1.4	5,550	5,480	70	1.3
Union	6,694	6,507	187	2.8	6,453	6,007	446	6.9
Walworth	2,887	2,824	63	2.2	2,949	2,881	68	2.3
Yankton	10,767	10,474	293	2.7	10,764	10,495	269	2.5
Ziebach	1,085	998	87	8.0	1,045	937	108	10.3

(1) Preliminary data subject to revision.

(2) Labor force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

(3) The seasonally-adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 6.0 and 4.6. The data in this table are not seasonally-adjusted.

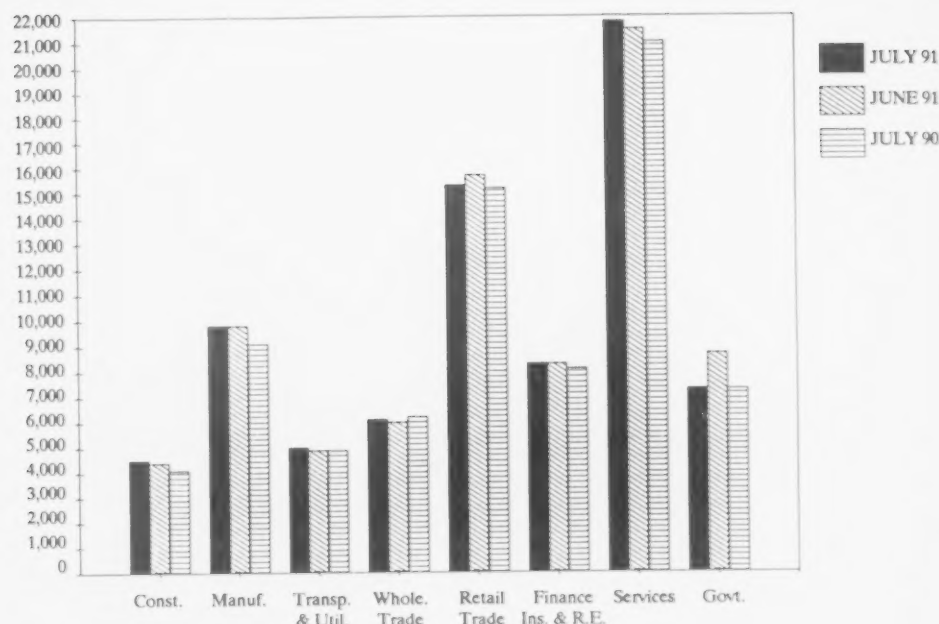
SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**South Dakota
Nonfarm Wage &
Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	300,300	305,100	292,300	-1.6	2.7
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	240,900	239,500	233,200	.6	3.3
GOODS PRODUCING	52,900	52,100	51,000	1.5	3.7
MINING	2,700	2,600	2,800	3.8	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	14,300	13,900	13,500	2.9	5.9
MANUFACTURING	35,900	35,600	34,700	.8	3.5
Durable Goods.....	20,800	20,600	20,600	1.0	1.0
Fabricated Metals & Machinery.....	11,800	11,700	11,700	.9	.9
Nondurable Goods.....	15,100	15,000	14,100	.7	7.1
Food & Kindred Products.....	7,600	7,600	7,400	.0	2.7
Printing & Publishing.....	3,400	3,400	3,000	.0	13.3
SERVICE PRODUCING	247,400	253,000	241,300	-2.2	2.5
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES.....	13,500	13,500	13,100	.0	3.1
Transportation.....	7,900	7,900	7,700	.0	2.6
Communication	3,200	3,300	3,000	-3.0	6.7
Electric/Gas/Sanitary Services.....	2,300	2,300	2,400	.0	-4.2
TRADE	82,100	81,500	78,900	.7	4.1
Wholesale Trade	19,900	19,300	19,900	3.1	.0
Durable Goods.....	8,900	8,900	9,000	.0	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	11,000	10,400	10,900	5.8	.9
Retail Trade	62,200	62,200	59,000	.0	5.4
Eating and Drinking Establishments.....	23,300	23,300	22,200	.0	5.0
General Merchandise/Apparel.....	10,800	10,900	10,000	-.9	8.0
Food Stores	8,900	8,800	8,400	1.1	6.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.....	16,800	16,700	16,400	.6	2.4
Finance	10,900	10,900	10,600	.0	2.8
Depository Institutions.....	5,800	5,800	5,700	.0	1.8
Nondepository Institutions	4,400	4,400	4,200	.0	4.8
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	.0	.0
SERVICES.....	75,600	75,700	73,800	-.1	2.4
Hotels/Motels & Amusements	11,800	11,400	11,800	3.5	.0
Personal and Business	8,800	8,800	8,800	.0	.0
Medical and Health Services	28,200	28,200	27,100	.0	4.1
Hospitals	13,400	13,300	12,600	.8	6.3
Health Services, other than Hospitals.....	14,900	14,900	14,500	.0	2.8
Educational Services.....	4,100	4,500	4,000	-8.9	2.5
Social Services	5,600	5,700	5,400	-1.8	3.7
Membership Organizations	8,700	8,800	8,600	-1.1	1.2
GOVERNMENT	59,400	65,600	59,100	-9.5	.5
Federal.....	11,500	11,400	12,200	.9	-5.7
State	16,400	17,200	16,200	-4.7	1.2
State Education.....	5,300	6,400	5,200	-17.2	1.9
Local	31,500	37,000	30,700	-14.9	2.6
Local Education.....	14,700	20,100	14,200	-26.9	3.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Sioux Falls MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**

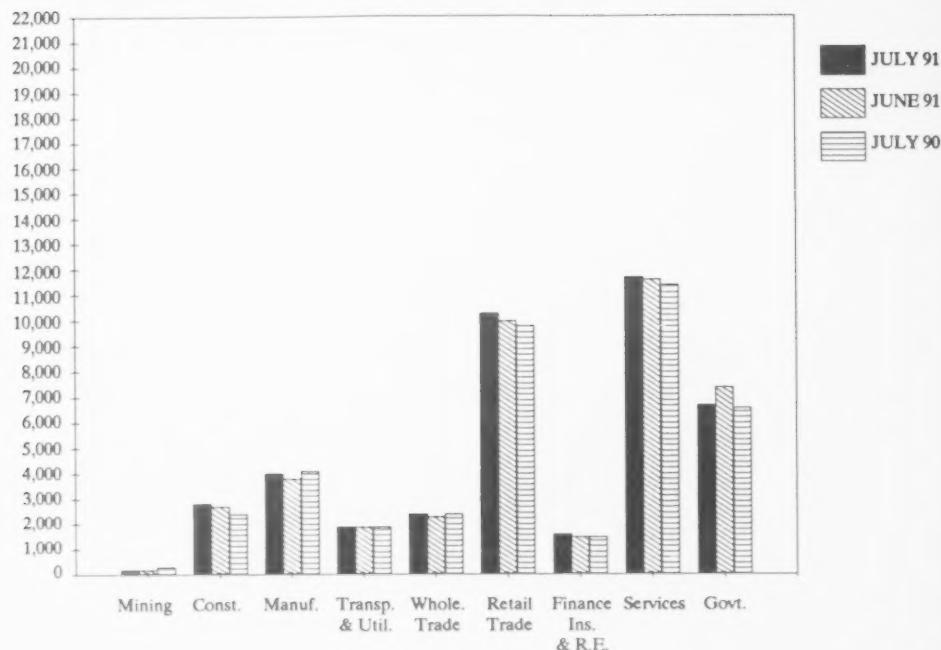


	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	78,200	79,300	76,000	-1.4	2.9
GOODS PRODUCING	14,400	14,200	13,300	1.4	8.3
*MINING					
CONSTRUCTION	4,500	4,400	4,100	2.3	9.8
MANUFACTURING	9,800	9,800	9,100	.0	7.7
SERVICE PRODUCING	63,800	65,100	62,700	-2.0	1.8
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,000	4,900	4,900	2.0	2.0
TRADE	21,400	21,700	21,400	-1.4	.0
Wholesale.....	6,100	6,000	6,200	1.7	-1.6
Retail.....	15,300	15,700	15,200	-2.5	.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE.....	8,300	8,300	8,100	.0	2.5
SERVICES.....	21,800	21,500	21,000	1.4	3.8
GOVERNMENT	7,300	8,700	7,300	-16.1	.0

*Mining employment not published, employment less than 100.

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

**Rapid City MSA
Nonfarm Wage
and Salary
Employment
(Jobs by Industry)**



	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
TOTAL.....	41,600	41,400	40,400	.5	3.0
GOODS PRODUCING	7,000	6,700	6,800	4.5	2.9
MINING	200	200	300	.0	-33.3
CONSTRUCTION	2,800	2,700	2,400	3.7	16.7
MANUFACTURING	4,000	3,800	4,100	5.3	-2.4
SERVICE PRODUCING	34,600	34,700	33,600	-.3	3.0
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES ..	1,900	1,900	1,900	.0	.0
TRADE	12,700	12,300	12,200	3.3	4.1
Wholesale.....	2,400	2,300	2,400	4.3	.0
Retail	10,300	10,000	9,800	3.0	5.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	1,600	1,500	1,500	6.7	6.7
SERVICES.....	11,700	11,600	11,400	.9	2.6
GOVERNMENT	6,700	7,400	6,600	-9.5	1.5

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: The figures on pages 6, 7 and 8 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota non-agricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. These tables compare the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

Hours and Earnings of Production Workers in South Dakota

	Number of Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1991	1990
Total Private.....	201,800	200,400	196,300	34.0	34.1	34.7
Mining.....	2,300	2,200	2,300	44.2	43.8	45.1
Construction.....	11,600	11,200	11,000	43.5	40.5	44.1
Manufacturing.....	26,700	26,400	26,200	40.1	40.8	40.3
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	11,200	11,200	11,000	38.5	39.4	39.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	72,100	71,600	69,300	31.6	31.9	33.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	12,800	12,700	12,500	34.8	36.4	37.4
Services.....	65,100	65,100	64,000	31.0	30.9	31.0

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1991	1990
Total Private.....	\$273.02	\$273.82	\$267.88	\$8.03	\$8.03	\$7.72
Mining.....	570.62	556.26	563.75	12.91	12.70	12.50
Construction.....	433.26	401.76	421.16	9.96	9.92	9.55
Manufacturing.....	345.66	353.74	337.71	8.62	8.67	8.38
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	438.52	443.25	447.70	11.39	11.25	11.45
Wholesale & Retail Trade.....	211.72	215.01	208.53	6.70	6.74	6.30
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate.....	301.37	315.95	307.80	8.66	8.68	8.23
Services.....	236.22	236.69	228.47	7.62	7.66	7.37

Hours and Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers in MSAs

	Number of Manufacturing Production Workers			Average Weekly Hours		
	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1991	1990
Sioux Falls MSA.....	7,000	7,000	6,300	40.8	41.3	42.3
Rapid City MSA.....	3,100	3,000	3,100	41.9	36.7	40.7

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July	June	July	July	June	July
	1991	1991	1990	1991	1991	1990
Sioux Falls MSA.....	\$364.34	\$368.81	\$366.74	\$8.93	\$8.93	\$8.67
Rapid City MSA.....	405.17	364.06	370.78	9.67	9.92	9.11

SOURCE: Developed by the South Dakota Department of Labor, in cooperation with the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers in manufacturing and mining, construction workers in construction, and non-supervisory employees in private service-producing industries. The data cover full and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The earnings figures are "gross" figures. They may be higher than employer wage rates, since they reflect premium pay for shift differentials and overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed¹

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990
Sex, Total.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
Male.....	863	829	627
Female.....	1,003	936	1,039
Race, Total.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
White.....	1,480	1,427	1,283
Nonwhite.....	386	338	383
Age, Total.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
Under 45.....	1,306	1,240	1,144
Over 45.....	560	525	522
² Industry, Total.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
Mining.....	9	11	15
Construction.....	134	143	80
Manufacturing.....	385	399	369
Transportation & Public Utilities.....	92	85	61
Trade.....	407	381	357
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate.....	50	55	55
Services.....	643	564	616
Government.....	146	127	113
² Occupation.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
Professional & Managerial.....	451	371	386
Clerical and Sales.....	414	396	433
Services.....	330	325	278
Processing.....	46	49	38
Machine Trade.....	109	99	56
Benchwork.....	148	140	211
Structural Work.....	206	230	125
Other.....	162	155	139
Duration of Current Unemployment			
Total.....	1,866	1,765	1,666
1-2 Weeks.....	349	434	395
3-4 Weeks.....	264	235	270
5-14 Weeks.....	844	669	647
15 Weeks & Over.....	409	427	354

¹The insured unemployed are those persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance laws and who filed claims for unemployment insurance compensation during the week including the 12th of the month.

²Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

Selected Labor Department Activities

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Percent Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Unemployment Insurance					
A. Initial Claims.....	1,462	1,540	1,055	-5.1	38.6
B. Weeks Compensated.....	9,717	7,118	6,778	36.5	43.4
C. Amount of Benefit Payments.....	\$666,391	\$587,402	\$535,071	13.4	24.5
D. Unemployment Trust Fund Bal.....	\$47,880,886	\$47,060,052	\$45,612,973	1.7	5.0
Job Service					
E. Applicants Available.....	10,170	6,032	10,347	68.6	-1.7
(New and Renewal)					
F. Nonfarm Placements.....	5,335	6,351	6,038	-16.0	-11.6
G. Nonfarm Job Openings.....	6,804	12,945	7,853	-47.4	-13.4

**Selected Labor
Department
Activities
(Continued)**

July 1991

H. Unemployment Insurance Savings \$84,324

The data above and in the table at the bottom of page 10 are taken from the records of the state unemployment insurance program and the state Job Service system.

- A. Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.
- B. Weeks Compensated - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation.
- C. Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants.
- D. Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.
- E. Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their registrations for work at Job Service offices in the state.
- F. Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.
- G. Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.
- H. Unemployment Insurance Savings - Estimated dollars saved due to placement of Unemployment Insurance claimants in jobs by Job Service.

**New publication
available**

The South Dakota Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Center, recently took to print the 1990 edition of the *South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication.

This publication provides users with a wealth of information on the economic conditions in the state, as well as on a county-by-county basis.

Some of the information in this publication includes:

- * 1990 average employment
- * 1990 average weekly wages and the number of businesses by industry for each county and the state
- * Historical analysis of changes and/or trends that occurred in South Dakota's industries from 1986 through 1989
- * size of business by industry
- * information on business births, deaths and survival rates
- * separation rates for South Dakota's major industries

The *South Dakota Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance* publication should be back from the printer soon. If you are interested in obtaining a copy of this publication, please contact the Labor Market Information Center by calling or writing the address below:

South Dakota Department of Labor
Labor Market Information Center
420 South Roosevelt Street
P.O. Box 4730
Aberdeen, SD 57402-4730
(605) 622-2314

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Selected National Economic Indicators

	July 1991	June 1991	July 1990	Percent Change Change From Last Month	Last Year
Consumer Price Index ¹	136.2	136.0	130.4	0.1	4.4
Industrial Production Index ²	107.6	107.1	110.4	0.5	-2.5
Retail Trade Sales ³	\$153,669	\$152,929	\$150,669	0.5	2.0
Privately Owned Housing Starts ⁴	1,070	1,032	1,155	3.7	-7.4
Bank Prime Loan Rate ⁵	8.50	8.50	10.00	0.00	-15.00

¹U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1982-84 = 100.

²Federal Reserve Board. Includes manufacturing, mining and utilities. 1987 = 100.
Seasonally adjusted.

³Bureau of the Census. Adjusted for seasonal, holiday and trading day differences.
In millions of dollars.

⁴Bureau of the Census. Includes new, privately owned housing units started.
Seasonally adjusted annual rates. In thousands of units.

⁵Federal Reserve Board. Annual rates.

